Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?—LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for *Fame?*
Haste!—the laurel give him—
Unfold the scroll and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who toils for *Gold?*
Give!—let nought alloy it—
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swell'd with *Pride?*
Spare!—I would not wound it—
For Death shall twine at even tide
His mean scant garment round it.

Where's the heart on *Pleasure* bent?
Pour—a double measure—
Health and life to-morrow spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

Where's the soul that looks *Above?*
Pleasure, gold, and glory—
Such as earthly passions move—
Such as live in story—

Take each cup of joy away
To others filled and given,
Oh, what are all these baubles—say—
To him whose *Home is Heaven.*

DUNCAN ON CREEDS.

In the last number of the Christian Register we gave a brief account of a controversy that has lately arisen among the Presbyterians of the South, on the subject of *Creeds*. Mr Duncan, from whose book we gave a few extracts, will be found one of the most powerful champions of true christian liberty. He writes with great point, spirit, and energy, and in a christian temper. Considering that these bold and truly Protestant sentiments come from a Presbyterian Calvinist, they cannot but be viewed as highly important, in regard to their probable influence on the minds of candid young men who have been educated as Calvinists. Our readers will undoubtedly be gratified with the following further extracts from Mr Duncan's book.

It was not the mere existence of Creeds, nor was it the fact that they were proclaimed by particular denominations of christians, that first excited our alarm; but it was the actual oppression of church *authority* in demanding a *subscription to these sectarian articles*, and that not in relation to ourselves either, that opened our eyes upon the "unwarrantable imposition" of which we now complain.

By a Creed or Confession of Faith, we understand, not only an exhibition of supposed scriptural doctrine; but that exhibition, when it is made, *imposed upon the human conscience as a term of communion in the ordinances of God's house.* A denomination, or a *voluntary association,* is formed, having the ministry and the whole variety of gospel ordinances, which is called THE CHURCH; into which no man can enter without subscribing its *Creed* or *Confession.* We do not say that this Creed is imposed by *civil authority;* that, very happily for us who live in this free country is not practicable. But if the Creed be imposed as a term of communion in spiritual things, the principle is precisely the same whether it be done by a civil or an ecclesiastical court. Other menhave made a Creed or Confession for us, which we must receive; and whether they be politicians or theologians, who have undertaken to legislate for our consciences, is quite immaterial. The thing is done, and we must submit. *Authority* is exercised, and to the exercise of authority we do most seriously and resolutely object; asserting that the Master never invested those, who use it, with such a dangerous prerogative. He never gave them a right to say, upon what principles his church should be formed; but taking that matter into his own hand, he has decided for us all, and commanded us to be of "one mind," and to "love one another." If any imagine that they are duly authorized to take this stand in the management of religious things, it becomes them to show their *scriptural commission;* and to prove that they have a divine right to make a Creed or Confession, to which others must bow. We have now explicity stated our difficulty. Some men undertake to make a summary of scriptural doctrines for other men; and bringing that summary into the church of God, as substantially a rule of faith and morals, they exclude from spiritual privileges those who will not receive and adopt it. Where is their *divine warrant?* Let this question be fairly and unequivocally answered.

That we have rightly defined a Creed or Confession, in representing it to be an authoritative rule, imposed upon the human conscience merely under human sanctions, is further evident, from the manner in which it is used, when a young man is to be licensed to preach the gospel, or to be ordained to the ministry. The following questions are asked him.—"Do you believe the scriptures of the Old and New-Testaments to be the word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and manners?" The scriptures then are not the *only rule;* but the only *infallible* rule.—Another rule there is that is not infallible. And this mode of phraseology is employed, to make the way clear for the introduction of that second rule; which accordingly is brought forward in full form in the next question: "Do you sincerely receive, and adopt the Confession of Faith of this church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the holy scriptures?" The Confession of the church, is therefore a *rule,* sustained by the authority of the church, the *sincere* reception of, and unequivocal submission to which, is a necessary preliminary to induction into the ministerial office. It it intended to add solemnity to the ceremony of ordination; to awaken the attention of the candidate to a most conscientious review of the nature and importance of his official engagements; and like a well secured contract, to guaranty to the church the fidelity of her ministers. It is surely a mere evasion to say, that an ecclesiastical Creed is not an authoritative rule of faith and manners, binding upon the conscience.

But there is another official oath, more refined and explicit, which is administered to the Professors of the Theological Seminary, which demonstrates that we have not mistaken the use to which Creeds are applied. The third section of the third article of the plan of the Theological Seminary, is as follows: "Every person elected to a professorship, in this Seminary, shall, on being inaugurated, solemnly subscribe the Confession of Faith, Catechisms, and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church, agreeably to the following formula, viz. "In the presence of God and the Directors of this Seminary, I do solemnly and *ex animo* adopt, receive, and subscribe the Confession of Faith, and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as the Confession of my Faith; or, as a summary and just exhibition of that system of doctrine and religious belief which is contained in holy Scripture, and therein revealed by God to man for his salvation; and I do solemnly, *ex animo,* profess to receive the Form of Government of said Church, as agreeable to the inspired oracles. And I do solemnly promise and engage, not to inculcate, teach, or insinuate any thing which shall appear to me to contradict or contravene, either directly or impliedly, any thing taught in the said Confession of Faith or Catechisms; nor to oppose any of the fundamental principles of Presbyterian Church Government, while I shall continue a Professor in this Seminary." We do not remember to have seen any thing so revolting as this, since we read Neal's history of the Puritans;—those glorious men, who refused to have their consciences trammelled in this manner. We confess that under such circumstances we can see but little use for the Bible, and cannot avoid remarking, that if the scriptures should disclose any thing to the Professor's mind, during his laborious researches, which should contravene any thing contained in our sectarian formulary, he has thus subscribed, either he must not declare it, or he is necessarily absolved from his oath by a higher power, and thus the whole transaction, so awfully solemn, becomes nugatory. Surely in this case a *Creed* is a most fearful instrument; exercising authority enough to make any man tremble, and rendering it a most dangerous employment to study the Bible for himself.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Catholic Emancipation. The Catholic Emancipation bill came before the House of Commons April 20th, and called forth a powerful speech from Mr CANNING, of which the following are extracts.

As to the principle of a national or established church, I am of opinion, that all churches are essentially exclusive. He who attends the reading of divine service in our church on certain holidays, must be a bold man to assert, after the exposition of condemnatory doctrine which is there unfolded to the congregation, that, the Catholic is the only exclusive religion. When we make it a prominent charge against the Catholic church that they are exclusive, let us not forget the Athanasian creed (hear,) which says, after enumerating the sublime mysteries of our religion, that the man who does not believe them will be damned. For that church to say that the Catholic Church is exclusive, amounts to an absurdity from which the understanding recoils, and which nothing but prejudice can account for. Much stress has been laid on the admission by the Catholic of the doctrine of absolution; but from the evidence given upon this subject it is clear that absolution is only granted on condition of reparation for the offence, and living for the future in peace and good fellowship with those offended. If there be still objectors on the ground of this distinction between Protestants and Catholics, I will ask him only to look into that remarkable passage in our church-service, relative to the visitation of the sick, and then say whether any thing can be more distinctly or in stronger terms recognized than the doctrine of absolution? What is the implied condition of that absolution? Repentance and a resolution to lead a new life. Then, in this respect, as well as the other, we are nearly alike as to points of doctrine. I do not, however, say the shade of difference is so very inconsiderable, that we have not just cause to rejoice that we have separated from the Roman Catholic Church. The difference still is not so wide that it should be in itself admitted as a ground of excluding the professors of the Catholic persuasion from the privileges enjoyed by other religious dissenters. But it is of that nature that it should induce the Protestants, within these walls, to hold up their hands, as at a monstrous proposition, when asked to allow the party, thus agreeing with him in all the main points of his religion, to take his seat here; and yet these same Protestants shall consent to sit in conference and fellowship with Dissenters, of another class, who deny altogether the divinity of Christ.—(Hear, hear, hear.) If theological tenets are to have any weight, that denial is surely a stronger badge of dissent that can be charged against those who are to be affected by the bill. Another of the objections insisted on is the overweening merit and efficacy which they ascribe to individual actions. It may be true that the overweening merit of good works may be objectional in doctrine, but would it not be a much more dangerous doctrine to make good works nothing, and faith every thing, in a case, where, like the present, we are only anxious to secure for the state, not an orthodox believer, but a good citizen? (Cheers.) We are talking of the subjects of the state, and I would prefer the man who insisted on the necessity of good works as part of his religious creed, to the man who considered himself controuled, in all his actions, by an inexorable fate. We have had in Parliament, and in the highest offices of government, Unitarians and Socinians, as I could easily prove. But then come the political objections; a Papist, it is said, cannot bear due allegiance to a sovereign of this country. But who was it that brought a king to the block, and who was it that stripped Episcopacy of its mitre? I will not say who they were, but they were not Papists. I am not enamoured of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, nor do I advocate the indefeasible succession of the Popes to the Chair of St. Peter; but the whole question for Parliament is, whether this doctrine was ever held and acted on, or rather whether it is now held and acted on in a way to threaten danger to the Constitution? * * * *

Much has been said about the violence of the language used by the Catholics; but I will risk my life that no Catholic would venture to utter a speech in this House half so violent as some we have heard from a Protestant Representative of a Catholic county. (Cheers.) I will ask any man, even the most warm opponent of the present measure, whether he really thinks that (whatever may be the fate of this Bill) in looking forward for ten or twenty years, the Catholic will not be admitted to a share in political power. Of one thing I am sure, that no Catholic gentleman will say of the Protestant community what I heard a Protestant gentleman say the other night against his Catholic fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) Let me ask, Sir, if there is any gentleman in this House who conscientiously believes, that at the end of ten or twenty years from this time, the relief claimed by the Catholics will not be granted? If there is not among the most violent opponents of the measure one person who holds this belief, what is the question for our consideration? It is not whether the boon to be bestowed shall now be given, and we have the grace to give it, but whether we will take on ourselves the responsibility of withholding it, unless our opponents can say and believe that the present state of Ireland will continue—that its beginning prosperity will go on increasing, and no evils be the consequence of now withholding this boon—that no injury will accrue to the constitution—to that constitution which is held up to the Irish as something for which to shed their blood, the beauties of which are not the liberty it gives, and the equality it throws over all the subjects, but its exclusion of the Catholic; and this Constitution you call on him to love and support, because it is the means of denying him the privileges enjoyed by the rest of his fellow subjects. It is not possible, sir, to say, that there is, in the state of things, existing in such a strain, the seeds of future mischief.—Sir, if you mean not to continue the exclusion forever, the time for removing it is now come. In proportion as the prosperity of the country is great—in proportion as it is rich and powerful—in proportion as it is free from external evils, and rapidly increasing in internal wealth—when it is unfolding immense capabilities which its warmest admirers had never anticipated—in proportion, Sir, as there is no room for fear from abroad, no dread of danger at home, just in that exact proportion are we in a condition to give the boon asked by the Catholics, without our conduct being liable to the misconstruction of its having been forced from us by terror, or extorted by intimidation. (Hear, hear,) I hope, Sir, that I should feel ashamed, that I should feel the disgrace of yielding to menace; and I think, Sir, I have proved to my Right Honorable friend, during this present session, that I am prepared to vindicate the honour of this house, and uphold the superiority of the law against any imputations; but by a fortunate occurrence of circumstances—by a series of events we could not command, much has been done which will make those stand silent who had before opposed the measure, or refused to go into an account of the state of the country. There was reason for opposing the measure, when the country was in the midst of difficulties. I admit, Sir, the feelings of those who would not go into the question, when to grant it might imply an apprehension, and when it could not be refused without hazard. But a time is now come, Sir, suitable beyond our hopes and expectations. Who can look on the high and balmy prosperity of our country, and not wish to make the fleeting state, for every thing is fleeting—and not wish, I say Sir, to make this fleeting state our own, and mark it by some signal act of beneficence, transmitting it to our posterity as a testimony of our own gratitude, for the high favour shown us. (Hear, hear.) Unless we make these concessions we must throw back all the improvements of modern times, disturb the prosperity, and damp the industry of that country.

DUNSTAN.

In our last we gave, from Dr Southey's "Book of the Church," a brief account of the *Anglo-Saxon* Church, and of the early state of ecclesiastical affairs in England. In the extract we gave, it will be recollected that there was an allusion to Dunstan, commonly called St Dunstan. Dr Southey, speaking of Dunstan, says, "there is no individual in English history whose life more clearly illustrates the age of monastic imposition."

Some further passages from Southey, relating to the life of this extraordinary man, will not, we trust, be uninteresting to our readers.

Dunstan was born near Glastonbury, in the reign of Edward the elder; one of his uncles was primate, another bishop of Winchester, and he was remotely allied to the royal family.

After relating some of the legends of the church, respecting the birth and infancy of Dunstan, he proceeds to speak of Glastonbury, its Church and Monastery.

Glastonbury was a spot which real history might even then have sanctified to every feeling and imaginative mind: but churches and monasteries had begun to vie with each other in promoting a gainful superstition, by all the arts of falsehood. The probable and undisputed belief that the first church which had been consecrated in Britain was upon this scite was not sufficient: already it was established as a traditionary truth, that the edifice had not been built by human hands, but that Joseph of Arimathea found it miraculously placed there to receive him: and after a lapse of nine centuries, the church itself, though composed of no firmer materials than basket-work, was shewn as still existing.

The monastery had been founded by [illegible] whose memory was deservedly honored in Wessex.—A stone oratory had been added, which was dedicated to Christ and the Virgin; and St. David, because of the increasing number of visitants, built a chapel to the Virgin. There were cemeteries in Ireland which were believed to ensure the salvation of all whose bodies were deposited there; this was too much for common English credulity; nevertheless it was asserted that one who was buried in the sacred ground of Glastonbury could hardly be condemned.—It was the undoubted burial-place of Arthur, the hero of British romance, whose monument was respected by a brave enemy; and there was a tradition that Joseph of Aramathea was interred in some unknown spot, deep under the hill, were, according to his own desire, two vessels filled with the real blood of our Saviour were placed in the sepulchre with him; in the fulness of time these precious relics would be discovered, and such numerous and splendid miracles would then be wrought by them, that the whole world would repair thither for devotion.

The Anglo-Saxon monasteries had never been under any uniform discipline; each followed its own rule independent of all others. Glastonbury at this time was mostly filled with monks from Ireland; it was favorite ground with them for St. Patrick's sake, and as they had no large endowments, they contributed to their own support by educating the children of the nobles. Dunstan was one of their pupils. In such a school local associations would produce and foster ardent enthusiasm, or audacious craft, according to the disposition of the individual. A feeble body and a commanding intellect predisposed him for both in turn. He was of diminutive size from his birth, and by severe application to study brought on a disease, in which, after having been delirious for many days, he was thought to be at the point of death.—But feeling at night a sudden excitement as if health were restored, he rose from his bed, and ran toward the church to return thanks for his recovery. The doors were closed, but he found a ladder, by this he ascended, and in the morning was found asleep in the church, unconscious how he had come there.—They who larded the history of his life with miracles, assert that as he was going there the Devil beset him with a pack of fiendish dogs, and was driven away by his strennous exertions; and that Angels had borne him down where it was not possible for him to have descended without supernatural assistance.—Divested of such machinery, the fact appears to be, that, in an excess of delirium, or perhaps in his sleep, he had got into the church, by some perilous mode of descent, which he would not have attempted in his senses; he himself at the time might easily believe this to be miraculous, and from thenceforth he was regarded as a youth of whom something extraordinary was to be expected,

As soon as he had attained the requisite age, he entered into minor orders, in conformity to the desire of his parents, and took the clerical habit in the monastery wherein he had been educated. He was now equally remarkable for diligence in his studies, for his various accomplishments, and for manual dexterity; he composed music, he played upon the harp, organ, and cymbals, wrought metals, worked as an artist in wax, wood, ivory, silver and gold, and excelled in design, in painting, and in calligraphy. The Archbishop, his uncle, introduced him to the palace, where he soon became a favorite with king Athelstan, whom he delighted by his skill in music, and who sometimes employed him in hearing and adjudging causes. There were, however, persons who accused him of studying the historical songs and magical verses of their heathen forefathers, a charge almost as serious as that of heresy in succeeding ages; and an instance of that art which he afterwards practised more successfully was brought against him in proof of the accusation. A noble woman, who intended to embroider some rich vestments as a present for the church, requested Dunstan to trace the pattern for her; he hung his harp upon the wall, while he was thus employed, and the tune and words of a well-known anthem were heard distinctly to proceed from it, although no human hand was near. The matron and her maidens ran out, exclaiming that he was wiser than he ought to be; ventriloquism was not suspected, and as his life was not yet such as might entitle him to perform miracles, the premature trick was ascribed to magic. He was banished from the court, and men who, for some unexplained cause, hated him, pursued and overtook him, bound him hand and foot, trampled upon him, and threw him into a marsh, leaving him there, as they thought to perish.

Nothing is more unjust, however common, than to charge with hypocrisy him that expresses zeal for those virtues which he neglects to practise; since he may be sincerely convinced of the advantages of conquering his passions, without having yet obtained the victory, as a man may be confident of the advantages of a voyage or a journey, without having courage or industy to undertake it, and may honestly recommend to others, those attempts which he neglects himself. *Johnson.*

Self-love, in a well regulated breast, is as the steward of the household, superintending the expenditure, and seeing that benevolence herself should be prudential in order to be permanent, by providing that the reservoir which feeds, should also be fed.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 11.

Improvement of Seamen. Much attention has been given of late to the character of Seamen. The public sentiment is rapidly improving in relation to this subject. Till quite lately it seemed to be thought that the case of seamen was entirely hopeless. And but little or no effort was made either to reclaim the abandoned, or to secure from vice those who were yet comparatively uncontaminated. But a noble zeal for their wellfare has been awakened, and much has already been effected for their moral benefit and reformation. In almost all large cities, places of worship have been instituted for them, and associations established for furnishing them with bibles, and other valuable books, during their voyages.

The Charleston Courier bears testimony to the important change that has been wrought in the character and demeanor of the sailors who frequent that port, since the establishment of a mariners church.

"Riots of sailors [says the Courier] formerly the occasion of arbitrary city laws, are now unknown in our streets. It is but a few years since they were degraded below the level of slaves, and could not walk the streets after seven o'clock at night. Riots, nowadays, are confined to the "*Tom and Jerry*" part of the community—those who aim to be gentlemen, and dare to be blackguards. The deportment of sailors, on the contrary, whether at sea or on shore, is so much improved as to cover with praise, the exertions of those pious individuals, who have sought to feed them with the bread of immortal life."

This is certainly an encouraging evidence of the good influence that may be produced on the characters and habits even of depraved seamen. It should operate on the benevolent as a new inducement to perseverance in their humane and Christian undertaking.

There seems to be no method by which the prejudices of the heathen against Christianity can be so effectually softened and removed as by an attention to the character of seamen, as this is the class of men with whom they have the most intercourse, and from whom they have hitherto, in a great measure, formed their notions of Christianity and Christians. They make no distinction between the good and bad of Christian nations. They are to them, all Christians, and as by far the greatest proportion of those with whom they have intercourse are either worldly and avaricious, or morally abandoned, who can wonder that in this case they should think lightly of a religion that gives so little evidence of its sanctifying efficacy. It is in vain that we appeal to the lives of the few good christian men amongst them. They will tell us they too have their good men, and, that as far as they have the means of judging, our religion produces no better practical effects than their's.

But, let us show them, by the consistency, virtue and benevolence, of all with whom they have intercourse from christian nations, that they are practically better than men of other religions, and we shall then have overcome the most important hindrance to the progress of christian truth among them.

The following account of the dedication of a new church in Stoughton, appeared as a communication in the Dedham Register of June 2d.

The new Meeting House recently erected by the Trinitarian Congregational Church and Society in Stoughton, was dedicated on the first day of the present month to the worship of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The services were as follows, viz:—Introductory Prayer and reading of select portions of Scripture by Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Dedham; Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of N. Bridgewater; Sermon by Rev. Mr Gay, of S. Bridgewater; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Randolph; and the Blessing by Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Plymouth.

This is one of those places where the population is only sufficient for the comfortable support of one minister, and where divisions have been fomented and encouraged till a separation has taken place which leaves both parties embarrassed in their parish concerns; neither being able to support a minister in the manner they could wish.

We think that the clergy who assisted at the dedication of this church will not deny, that, had *they*, or, at least, had the orthodox clergy generally, in that region, left the people entirely to themselves, they would now have been worshipping together in a good degree of harmony. But perhaps they will say, 'this union is the very calamity which we congratulate ourselves on having prevented.' Be it so; but, (if this sentiment be cherished) let them inquire if it do not result too much from excited feelings,—if it has in its composition any thing of the sober judgment of their cool and deliberate moments. Have not some of these very men, at this moment, in their own parishes, some unpleasant experience of the application of this principle of justifying, not to say encouraging, divisions in societies where the population is scattered and comparatively small?

If these men deliberately approve and sanction this state of things, as it would seem they do; especially if they are urged to this course by what they have been led to esteem the dictates of conscience—then let their motives be respected, whatever we may think of their discretion. And let them forever hold their peace if Unitarians shall, in any case think themselves called to encourage and strengthen new societies of Unitarians which may be formed within the territorial bounds of orthodox parishes.

Unitarianism in England. There seems of late to be an increasing sympathy between the Unitarians of England and America. How far they coincide in views, is not a question that we would undertake to decide. We would only say that there seems to be a mutual disposition to understand each other, and to act in concert in all particulars which relate to the general interests of christian liberty and christian truth. The estimation in which the Unitarians of this country are held by those of England, is evidenced by the republication there of the writings of several of our distinguished preachers. Among other articles published there we have just had the pleasure of receiving the Memoirs of Rev. Mr Buckminster, by Rev. S. C Thacher, and of the Rev. Mr Thacher, by Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood. For the gratification of our readers we quote the brief preface to this pamphlet.

"The following memoirs of two distinguished American Unitarian Ministers, whose career of eminent usefulness was interrupted by an early death, are re-printed in the present form, chiefly from the persuasion that the contemplation of such characters in such circumstances must be of great practical utility, but with the desire also of promoting an interest in their American Brethren, and a familiar acquaintance with some of those who have been deservedly honored and admired amongst them, and not altogether without the hope of leading some to obtain and study the volumes from which these lives are extracted.

Mr Buckminster's Sermons were published in 1814, and have been long greatly admired, by the limited circle to whom they have become known in this country. Mr Thacher's have issued from the press within the present year, and have as yet probably obtained but few English readers, but their great merit entitles them to the notice of those who are interested in practical divinity, and in making our readers acquainted with their author we are taking the best method of recommending them."

Original Communications.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

REMARKS ON EDUCATION.

We have a healthy climate, a generous soil, and all practicable freedom, and yet we are but in part, a race of men.

We do not happily, now think it below our dignity, or our interest, to attend to the breed or the breeding of our domestic animals, or to the cultivation of the earth, but the great lord of the manor is left to run wild, or to languish for the want of running, or he is trained only by halves. The author of these reproaches on his cotemporaries, does not aim at a plan and degree of physical melioration which exists only in the brain of the enthusiast; he means only what Greece and Rome effected; and cannot we effect as much?

If not, let us have the magnanimity to acknowledge our comparative imbecility; if we can, let us confess our blameable neglect of one of the highest duties of parents, teachers, philanthrophist and patriots. He contends only for what is now going on in less favored regions than our own.

There is no mystery or difficulty in all this to him who wishes for light, and cherishes a disposition to admit and apply what is indispensably necessary to his own, and his neighbor's prosperity. It is a task quite as easy and beneficial to train a boy's body as his mind, with this facility in aid of the former, that the young pupil is more inclined to exercise his locomotive than his mental powers. If any one doubts the reality or magnitude of the evils, for which I propose to present a remedy, I beg of him to accompany me through a brief survey of the principal periods of life.

And first, of the nursery.

The infant, from the first cry he utters, is subjected to a variety of inconveniences and sufferings, arising from the ignorance, prejudices, presumption, and unprincipled selfishness of those to whose care he is too often committed. These evils prevail most among timid and inexperienced mothers,—hardened, unfeeling nurses, and inattentive or incompetent physicians. Medicines are administered where none are needed; a variety of disgusting and improper drinks are forced into the infant's stomach. Cold water, even in winter, is sometimes used for its first ablution. Its warm head is covered, and its cold arms left exposed, by a preposterous and fashionable dress. Many nurses conceal from the medical attendant the complaints of the mother and infant, till what was trivial at first, aggravated by mismanagement and loss of time, becomes severe or incurable.

Small, unventilated and dirty nurseries also contribute their share to the catalogue of infantile afflictions, which is completed by the neglegent performance, or omission of the sacred duties of the nurse in a thousand nameless particulars. It is true that much of this mischief is prevented by the vigilance of such fathers as think it as incumbent and important to watch over the health and happiness of the tender subjects of the nursery, as of the stable or the kennel; but some fathers are otherwise occupied, and others unfortunately think they have nothing to do with their offspring after providing a nurse for them, even while the mother remains unable to visit them, little suspecting what is done or neglected in their absence. If the infant survives the first two or three years he is sent to school. Here his body suffers from too long confinement, and his mind from too early labor and the depressing influence of dreary tasks, and the fear of failure, reproof, and punishment.

When he returns to his parent's roof, there is rarely any adequate provision made for a variety of cheering and salutary exercises under the name and idea of recreations. He thus passes along through a number of years with but few of those enjoyments and advantages which he would receive from better management, till he is prepared perhaps for college. Here he is of course to become a gentleman and a scholar, and to possess immense advantages over those who are less favored. But what in fact happens at College? Are all the parents' and the pupil's bright anticipations to be realized? In the first place, no thought is taken for his health, and but little for his morals. If he attends prayers, commons, and the recitation room, whether he recites or not, and commits no overt breach of law or decorum, he may in the interval pursue any course he pleases, however injurious it may be to his physical and moral welfare; and in due time receive all the literary honors of the institution.

He may drink wine or brandy, smoke tobacco, and bathe at any time, and under every impropriety of condition and circumstance. If studious, and averse to move, he may exhaust himself by study and the neglect of muscular motion, go home sick, lose a few months time, return half recruited, relapse into the same state, live miserably and die before forty from a total disregard of every law and condition of life, energy, and enjoyment. Our females suffer also, if not from the same causes, yet from causes equally unfriendly to the possession of health, and the continuance and enjoyment of life.

These causes are, in a word, such as originate from a disregard of any enlightened and systematic plan for laying the foundation of good health and a firm constitution. There are errors of diet, of sleep, of dress, of exercise &c. which are sufficient to produce and account for half the early deaths which disappoint and sever the dearest hopes and strongest ties of parents and friends.

We must look to the Gymnasium as the only resource capable of supplying the great chasm in our plans of education.

For the gymnastic art embraces all the rules required to unfold the complicated organs of the animal mechanism, imparting to each and to all these organs their respective and harmonious proportions, forms and sizes; all that is necessary to give to these several textures agility and firmness,—to preserve or restore health, and at the same time to develop the physical and intellectual faculties.

These being the well known effects of the ancient palestric discipline, it is not a little remarkable that for centuries after the intellectual and heroic ages of Greece and Rome, during which Gymnastics formed so essential a part of education, the systematic training of the body should have been entirely lost in modern Europe, if we except only the last twenty or thirty years. And even since the revival of athletic sports on the Continent, England has nearly confined her taste to the elegant game of cricket, and the brave but brutal practice of boxing. Two or three years ago, indeed, the system of Captain Clias, Principal of the Gymnastic Academy of Berne, was patronized by the commander in chief of the British Army, and by his order introduced at the Royal Military Asylum in Chelsea, where the numerous boys of this institution have been practising all these exercises with the best effects.

"Children hate to be idle, the care then is," says Mr Locke, "that their busy humor should be constantly employed in something safe, and likely to be of use to them.

"Those who have had the educating of children have generally confined their attention to the moral and intellectual parts of it. In England, boys rush out of school and play with pegtop, or marbles, or hopscotch, which can be of no use to them in after life, for these amusements teach nothing, and lead to nothing."

It is no better with us at this time. "Swimming, running, skating, jumping, climbing, wrestling and many other sports, promote immediate gratification, invigorate the locomotive powers, and are likely to be called into action for purposes of personal safety, or benevolent design in future life. Mere relaxation of the mind, desirable and necessary as it is, is not alone sufficient, and when boys are left entirely to the invention of their own recreations, nothing else is considered but this mere relaxation; while the promotion of health, vigor, courage, elasticity and graceful action, are accidental advantages that are rarely attained. Much, therefore, is to be *taught* in these as in other matters."

For ourselves we have not recognized the Gymnasium as worthy of any attention; still less have we imagined it capable of elevating the national character and condition. And yet no one who is capable of forming a just estimate of its influence, will hesitate to believe, that added to our existing institutions, it would give us in the short space of thirty years, such a race of men and women as have never yet appeared on this earth.

And where can the experiment be better made than here? For our rulers are a part of ourselves; whatever with us constitutes the security, the regulated freedom, the wants and wellbeing of the subject, is no less a part of the individual wants and wishes of our magistrates,

No institution of nature is more evident than the necessity of actual exercise of the animal as well as of the rational existence, for the improvement of both, and for maintaining them in a healthy state. A due degree of labor strengthens, and even multiplies, muscular fibres, and the want of it produces various chronic diseases, not only of the muscles themselves, but of every other organ and function of the animal frame. The healthy and vigorous action of one organ, communicates firmness and strength to another. The action of the stomach, for instance, required to subdue hard articles of nourishment, imparts firmness and energy to the voluntary muscles, which the same alimentary matter in a soft or fluid form, does not give.*

J. M.

* Blane's Medical Logic, p. 132.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

NEW YEAR'S SABBATH.

Mr Reed.....There is something of peculiar and solemn interest in a country village, on the return of the new year's sabbath. It seems to be one of those landmarks on the journey of life, at which we pause in our career to look back on the path we have trodden; to recall perished friends and parted delights—to revel in the joy of the past, or weep over again its bitterness and tears. In the progress of life, we view each joy and each sorrow as it befalls us as an insulated circumstance in our existence; but it is on this anniversary that we take as it were the aggregate of life; that we sum up the number of our trials, and number how many have been our blessings. Our saddest recollections are chastened by peace which is not of this world; the exercises of devotion lay open the secret fountains of the heart, and the spring of its affection wells up fresher and purer when warmed by light from heaven.

It was on the last anniversary of this day that I attended divine service at a church in a small country village, where in my youth I had resided. It was, therefore, with peculiar sensations that I resumed my once accustomed seat, amid the scenes and recollections of my boyish years. I looked around for those I had once known, but vacant seats and strange faces too plainly reminded me how often this anniversary had returned, and I had been a wanderer from the fold. I looked for the young, and I saw grey hairs; for the beautiful, and old age and deformity met my view. I looked where I had been wont to see light and happy faces, and garments of mourning, and countenances of sorrow were before me. And where thought I are they all? Alas! the grave could have answered me.

In one place sat a widow who in the course of the past year had been called to drink of the cup of bitterness. A few years before, I had seen her followed and admired; young, beautiful, and happy;—then, a wife and mother—now a widow and childless. The angel of death had past over her dwelling, and the fountains of her happiness were frozen at their source. In another place sat a young man. Rich in the hope of many years, a few months before had seen him the happy husband of a lovely and amiable wife. Every thing conspired to promise years of happiness; but there came the blight of the mildew over the fair flower, and he now wept alone. In another corner of the church I remarked an old man. Bowed by the weight of nearly a century, he had tottered to the church to offer the gratitude of a closing life to Him who had supported his youth. He had had friends, but the grave had long taken them to its bosom—a wife, and she slept with her fathers—children, and they had gone home. Yet he had left his name behind him; and he now stood meekly among his grand children to praise Him, who amid sorrow and suffering had not forsaken him. In another place I observed a young woman. She too had come up to God's altar, to lay on it the offering of a broken heart. This day was to have seen her the happy wife of a virtuous and estimable man. Her lover had gone on a distant voyage, from which on his return they were to have been united. But that return was not to be. The fever of a foreign climate had seized upon him and he died alone—a stranger, among strangers. Yet her young heart was not crushed. She still lived—complained not—nay! smiled. A bright unwonted bloom upon her cheek alone shewed that the "iron was in her soul;" that though serenity sat on her brow, the unutterable pang was within, and the cold hand of disappointment was busy at her heart. In another place I observed some young children. On the last anniversary of this day, their parents had led them thither. But the hand of the Highest had smitten them. Lonely yet not alone, they now bowed their young innocent hearts before the Father of the fatherless. They knew not indeed all they had lost; but they knew that they who had taught their young lips their first prayer to heaven had already gone thither; and they wept as childhood weeps, while their little hands daily strewed the new graves with fresh flowers. Their own hearts told them how they had loved; but alas! it was only the trials and tears of after life, that could teach them how much they had lost. In another spot sat an older mourner. Bowed by the weight of many sorrows, she had come to her Father's house, to lay her tears and her sufferings beneath the cross; for she knew where the weary might find rest. The beginning of the last year, had seen her the happy mother of a happy family; daughters young and beautiful. But consumption had fastened upon them, and the flowers withered ere it was yet noon. One by one they dropped away, and left her who had watched over their cradle, to weep over their tomb. She had learned the stern lesson that the shortest life soon teaches; that tear *must* follow tear, and a broken heart, a wounded spirit. Yet though on such an occasion it is seldom that sadness does not steal over the lightest bosom, there were some to whom life had given only blessings. But these, alas! were few; and many a bruised reed was now bowed to the earth that the morning sun, and the evening dew should quicken no more forever; many who had hanged their harps on the willows, and sat down by the waters and wept—but not as those without hope.

At the close of the service, the minister rose and announced a funeral then to be attended. It was the funeral of one of the last of those whom I had formerly known. I remembered him when a young man, and he was younger than myself, one of the happiest and gayest in the village; but the light heart, and the merry laugh were still now; and as the coffin was lowered into the grave, and I saw a few old men pressing around it, I felt that "the days of many years" had past over *my* head, and that I too must soon sleep in forgetfulness. And so it is. One by one we follow our friends to the grave—the earth covers them in her bosom—the long grass grows over their tombs—some new object fills the void in our hearts—and when in the solitude of after years we weep over some new separation, we gaze with cold unconsciousness at the graves of forgotten friendships. The memory of past enjoyments no longer awakens the once warm affections of the heart; for time has placed there his cold hand, and its fountains are frozen forever.

It is a sad thing to live too long—to survive our friends, our affections, and ourselves; to feel that amid the world we are most alone; that the joy of of the past can no longer brighten the hope of the future; for the friends of our youth have gone down into darkness, and strangers occupy their places.—With the world, but not of the world, life has no object that we should wish to live, and death no terrors that we should fear to die. Our light is burning dim in the socket—the flight of the past admonishes that the future is at hand; and the voice of the years that are gone, is warning us how rapidly we are hastening to those who may not return.

It is at best but a melancholy task to review the records of even the happiest life; to see how many a pang has been registered there, which the world knows not of; to behold the sacred sactuary laid open, and through the smile on the calm brow, to see the secret sorrow, and the silent tear swelling in their bitterness; like fountains that well up from their deep cold beds, and glitter and sparkle, as if the ray on the surface warmed the cold depths within—yet this is the business of the new year's sabbath. It may be said perhaps that it is to recall our blessings as well as our tears, that this anniversary is celebrated. And so it ought to be. But we count not the long hours of sunshine as they glide quietly by; yet we number the tempests as they rise, and note the desolation they leave behind them—the sufferings that abide in their effects; that bring the cold blast over the fair years of promise, and leave the blight of the mildew when the winter is gone. For myself, the day is far spent and the night is at hand. Many years yet I *cannot* see; another I *may* not. The evening is closing around me, and my sun is fast declining behind the western horizon. Yet through the course of a long life has its light been seldom shrouded; and though clouds have been sometimes gathered around it, hope in God has still scattered the darkness; and I see "life and immortality" written clearer and brighter over the tomb, the nearer I draw to its threshold. So may it still be.

T.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

'When life is in its joyous spring,
And fancy lifts her golden wing,
To soar to worlds of light.
When Beauty pours across the wave,
Songs of bright dames, and warriors brave,
Who pass'd like stars of night.

'When earth is smiling in her pride,
And swift our bark sails on the tide,
That bears us gaily on.
Oh! think, that, like the sun's last ray,
We and our friends must pass away,
Silently—one by one.

'Know that the hour of death will come,
And soon or late the silent tomb,
Will close o'er me and you.
Know that the mournful funeral pall,
Upon our proudest joys shall fall,
And veil our sorrows too.

'Others we've seen, whose hopes like ours,
Grew brighter with the passing hours,
And prouder every day.
We heard them breathe the lonely sigh,
We saw them droop away and die,
And every hope decay.

'All—save the hope that comforted,
When other hopes away had fled;
That one was never riven.
As it cheer'd them—may it cheer us;
And when we pass—as pass we must,
We'll give each thought to Heaven!'

The lips were bright that breathed this song,
Sad o'er the wave it came along;
Sad as the sound of funeral knell,
O'er those our hearts have lov'd so well.

He thought not, when he breath'd that strain,
That ne'er his lyre would wake again
Its soothing tones, its magic power,
To calm the soul in trouble's hour.

He's gone—the Minstrel Boy is gone,
To mix his voice with angel's song;
If sins he had they're all forgiv'n,
Oh! sweet will sound the lyre in Heaven. E.

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY.

American Education Society. The Annual Meeting of the American Education Society was held in Boston, on the 23 ult. for the choice of officers. Addresses were made on the occasion by several gentlemen from different parts of the country.

Massachusetts Missionary Society. The anniversary meeting of this society was held at Boston on Tuesday, the 24th ult. By the report of the Trustees it appears that 25 different missionaries have been employed during the past year, the aggregate of whose service amounts to the same as six missionaries during the whole year. The expenditures of the Society during the year were $2,400; and its income during the same time was $2,000. The President of this Society is the Rev. Dr Woods of Andover.

Sabbath School Union. An association has lately been formed, called the "Massachusetts Sabbath School Union." Delegates from various Sabbath schools, and Sabbath school societies met in Boston on the 24th ult. for the purpose of uniting the efforts of christians of several denominations in promoting the establishment and influence of Sunday schools. The officers of the society belong to different sects; viz. the Calvinistic Congregationalist, the Baptist, the Metodist, and the Episcopalians.

American Tract Society. The New-England Tract Society has been lately united with the New York Tract Society, under the title of the American Tract Society. The eleventh annual meeting of the Boston branch of this society, was holden in Boston on the 25th inst. In 1822 the number of tracts published by the Society was 255,500. In 1823, 470,000 were published. In 1824 the number published was 770,000; and in the year ending May 1825 the number published was 928.500. The whole number published by the Society since its establishment is 5,146,000. In addition to the tracts circulated by the Society, 15,000 copies of the American Tract Magazine, and 50,000 of the Christian Almanack have been published. There are 304 societies auxiliary to this. The total receipts of the society during the past year were $10,802.

Massachusetts Bible Society. The sixteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society was held in Chauncy place Church, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, and a sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr Fiske, of Wrentham.

Mineralogical Cabinet. The splendid cabinet of minerals which has for several years past been loaned to Yale College, by Col. Gibbs of New York, has lately been offered to the college for $20,000. A subscription has been opened at New-Haven, for the purchase. The subscription is nearly filled, and this valuable collection, equalled probably by none in the conntry, is likely soon to become the permanent property of the college.

New Theological Seminary. We understand that the "Associate Reformed Synod of the South" have lately organized a Theological Seminary. The Rev. John Hemphill is appointed Professor of Polemic and Didactic Theology, and the Rev John T. Pressly, Professor of Languages, Church History and Biblical Criticism. The students are to remain in the pastoral charge of the different Professors till the funds are sufficient for their support.

New Works. Dr. John D. Godman, of Philadelphia, is preparing a splendid work on Natural History for the press. A work on geology, by Dr Van Renselaer, of New York, is also in a state of great forwardness. Dr Delafield, of N. Y. is preparing an edition of the excellent work of Travers on the eye, with notes.

New Paper. Proposals have been issued by Alden Bradford, Esq. of this city, for publishing a semi-weekly news-paper. A view of the objects and intended character of the paper will be gathered from the following disconnected extracts from the Prospectus, which is too long to be inserted entire in our columns. We add our sincere good wishes for the success of the undertaking, which in view of the literary acquirements and extensive information of the Editor, ought not to be doubtful.

The principles—civil, social and moral—for which the body of the people in New-England have ever been distinguished, will be duly appreciated; and we shall contribute our feeble, but sedulous, efforts to maintain and perpetuate them. These are principles of political and religious freedom, which afford reciprocal aid to each other, united to a love of learning, order and just subordination, the effect of true religion and the necessary support of real republicanism.

While we shall contend for freedom of inquiry, of discussion, and of opinion, it will be our endeavour always to maintain a due regard to the sentiments and views of others, and a profound reverence for our holy religion and its institutions. Public measures and public characters will be treated with candour and impartiality, but with that frankness, which the spirit of freedom and a regard to the common weal, at once, justify and require.

The paper will be devoted to political essays and statements; to general information relating to our own and foreign countries; to religious and literary intelligence; and to the important events of the day, which shall be thought worthy of record, or promise useful instruction in the arts of life. It will be a *special* object with the editor, to give publicity to all new discoveries connected with the *manufacturing interests*, and with the *internal improvements* of our country.

As to the political opinions of the editor, it can be necessary only to add, that, although he will most decidedly and cordially advocate republican principles, which are recognized by, and form the basis of our excellent constitutions, yet as he never has, so he never will, *pledge* himself to support, or to oppose *all* the measures of any party; or to the policy and conduct of any particular administration. His motto will be, "principles and not men."

If we can contribute any thing to the preservation of our free institutions, our civil and religious privileges, and to recommend the real republican principles of our fathers, our purpose will be fully accomplished.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, June 3. The subject of returning an answer to the Governor's speech was debated, and finally indefinitely postponed. The various subjects alluded to in the speech were referred to various committees.

Two messages were received from the Governor. They related to the encroachment of British subjects of the Province of New Brunswick, on certain lands in Maine; and to the appointment of a civil engineer; to the ingress of people of colour &c.

Saturday, June 4. Various standing committees were appointed.

Thirty-one petitions and remonstrances were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

Monday, June 6. The Senate resolved not to adjourn as usual, to attend the proceedings of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as it is an interference with their duties as Senators.

Several petitions were referred, and a resolve passed to authorize the United States to purchase a tract of land in Chelsea for the erection of a Marine Hospital.

Tuesday, June 7. Several petitions were read and committed.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of making some alterations in the law relating to "the orderly solemnization of marriages."

The bill authorizing the United States to purchase a site for a Marine Hospital in the town of Chelsea, passed to be engrossed, and was sent down for concurrence.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the Supreme Judicial Court chancery powers, in relation to contracts and liabilities of Corporations.

Wednesday, June 8. A large number of petitions and remonstrances were received and committed.

Instructions were given to several Committees.

A joint Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of painting the State House, and making such other repairs as might be found necessary.

A Committee was appointed to consider what arrangements were necessary in relation to the expected visit of General Lafayette, to the capital of the Commonwealth. Some other business of local interest was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday June 9. Orders of notice passed on various petitions.

The committee of Jail Limits reported that no alteration was expedient.

The following bills passed to be engrossed.

A bill to establish the Green River Manufacturing Company.

—— to discontinue a part of the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike Road.

—— for the regulation of Lamps in the city of Boston.

HOUSE.

Thursday June 2. Certain standing committees were discontinued, and some new ones constituted. No business of general interest transacted.

Friday June 3. The standing committees were nominated from the chair and appointed.

Petitions of New Bedford and several other towns were received for a new county, to be composed of towns to be taken from Bristol, and Plymouth counties. Several other petitions were read and committed.

A bill to assess a State tax of $75,000 was reported and read.

The subject of the claim of this state on the United States was called up, and some orders passed in relation to it.

A bill to establish a fire department in the city of Boston, was read and committed.

Several orders were passed, and petitions presented, but no important business was finished.

Saturday, June 4. A resolve was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to meet the engineers appointed by the United States to survey the route of a Canal across Cape Cod.

The committee on education, was ordered to inquire what alterations are necessary in the laws relating to public Schools.

The other subjects of interest which came before the House this day, were, the proposal for taking a new census of the commonwealth, and surveys of towns and counties, with a view to the construction of a new map of the State; a general law for the change of names;—a Canal from Providence to Boston, &c. Several petitions were committed.

Monday June 6. Several petitions were read and committed, among which was one for authority to make a turnpike road from Roxbury mill dam to Holliston.

Petitions for free a bridge from Charlestown to Boston were ordered to lie on the table.

A resolve was also ordered to lie on the table, relative to the expediency of adjourning to attend the anniversary exercises of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Tuesday, June 7. A great number of petitions were called up and committed to appropriate committees.

A time was assigned for the reading of certain bills.

Orders passed, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to consider the expediency of making provision for the survey of the contemplated route of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, together with a continuation of the same to the north line of the Commonwealth.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of making provision for a survey of a route for a Canal from the town of Sharon, (Con.) up and along the river Housatonick to its source.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the encouragement of the use of Broad Wheels.

Several bills passed different stages.

The bill to preserve the forest and woodlands, from fire in the town of Sandwich, passed to be engrossed, and was sent up for concurrence.

Wednesday, June 8. Petitions were received for an Insurance Company at New-Bedford, and for a new Bank in Boston. Several bills passed different stages. Some other business of minor consequence was transacted and the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 9. The reports of several Committees were read and accepted. The committee on the *pay of members* reported that it was inexpedient to pay them from the Treasury.

Several orders of local application were passed.

General Intelligence.

Artillery Election. The Ancient and Hon. Artillery company celebrated their 186th anniversary on Monday last. A very able and eloquent discourse was delivered before them, in Chauncy place church, by the Rev Mr Frothingham, from 1. Macabees. iv. part of 38 and 40 verses, "*And when they saw the sanctuary desolate, and the altar profaned, they blew an alarm with the trumpets and cried towards Heaven.*"

After divine service a procession, consisting of the State and City authorities, members of Congress, the clergy and many other gentlemen of distinction, moved to Funieul Hall and partook of a sumptuous dinner.

The following are some of the volunteer toasts drank on the occasion.

By his excellency The Governor.—*The character of this Anniversary*—which illustrates the virtues of the patriot *Citizen*, in displaying with exemplary honours, the accomplishments of the citizen *Soldier*.

By Chief Justice Parker.—The pious and sturdy character of our Ancesters who defended the altars of religion with the sword of the soldier.

By the Hon. Mr Mills.—*Free Schools and a Free Press.*—As fatal to bigotry and despotism as the spear of Ithuriel to the rebel angels.

By Judge Story.—*The Patriots of all Parties*—May we cherish their fame, for it belongs to their country, and be just to their virtues, for they are the choicest inheritance of their children.

By the Mayor of Boston.—*American Liberty*—though she has out-grown her cradle herself—yet never so happy as when her children are rocking in it.

Legislature of New-Hampshire. The Legislature of New-Hampshire met on Wednesday the 1st inst. The late Gov. Woodbury, was made Speaker of the House, and the Hon. Matthew Harvey President of the Senate.

On counting the votes for Governor, it was found that the whole number was 29,729, of which 29,166 were for David L. Morrill, Esq.

In the Governor's Message, after speaking generally of the advantages of our political condition, he mentions what he considers some causes of particular congratulation. The following is an extract from the Message.

"In view of our numerous blessings, we have as a nation abundant reason for congratulations, on the prosperity, happiness, and rising greatness of our beloved country. We ought to be thankful that divine Providence has placed in the Presidential Chair, a man of such extensive experience, political honesty, and pre-eminent qualifications as John Quincy Adams."

General Lafayette. The 'Nation's Guest' was to have been at Pittsburg on the 31st ult. and was expected to pass through Erie to Buffalo, and down the grand canal to Albany, which place he would leave for Boston, on Monday next.

It is expected that the President of the U. States, the Secretary of War, Governor Clinton, and many other gentlemen of distinction, will visit this city at the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Revolutionary Worthies. Col. *Clark* of Lebanon, Conn. now aged 95 years, was in the hottest of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. The committee of arrangements have invited him to be present on the 17th. The privilege is claimed of paying his expenses, and he is to journey in the manner most agreeable to himself. We are told that at the laying of the corner stone he is to wear a hat worn by one of the members of the old Congress, at the signing of the declaration of Independence.

Guarantee Company. A petition is now before the Legislature of this state for a charter to insure against *risks of failures.* The proposed capital is 500,000, with liberty to increase it to one million, all to be invested in a solid manner viz. on U. S. Bank stock and real estate.

Bunker Hill Monument. Preparations for the foundation of the Bunker Hill Monument are now going on with rapidity. The work was commenced this week.

A dinner for 4000 persons is engaged.

The Jews. We are informed that Major Noah, of New-York, has purchased Green Island, on the Niagara river, as a residence for a community of persons professing the Jewish religion.

His Excellency, Gov. Lincoln, has appointed four Aids de Camp, viz: Mr McKay, of Pittsfield; Pliny Merrick, Esq. of Worcester; Josiah Quincy, Jr. and John B. Davis Esq'rs. of Boston.

New York, June 4.—*Steam-Boat Accident.* Yesterday morning the boiler of the steam-boat Legislator, lying in the Dock, and having all her passengers (about 50) on board, burst with a terrible explosion, and occasioned the death of three persons, viz:—Joseph Greenleaf, the fireman; Francis Raney, the cook; and Thomas Williams, a waiter. Capt. John Henry, a passenger, was severely burnt; and several others badly scalded; a waiter who jumped overboard was drowned. It was proved on the inquest, that the steam was not so high raised by some inches as it had before been; that the boat was on the low pressure principle, and that it was impossible to account for the accident.

Washington, May 31. *The ratification of the Treaty of Peace,* Amity, Navigation, and Commerce between the United States and the Republic of Columbia, were exchanged the 28th inst. by Mr Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, on the part of the United States, and Don Jose Maria Salazar, the Columbian Envoy, on the part of his government.

Young Ladies' High School. We understand that it is proposed to establish a High School of Instruction, in this city, for young ladies, similar to the High and Classical school for Boys. This, it appears to us, is an important and much needed step towards the perfection of our school system.

Virginia University. We understand that eighty students have already connected themselves with this Institution.

Farmington Canal. It is expected that this important public work will be commenced on the 4th of July.

Harvard College. On Thursday last, the Semi-annual meeting of the Board of overseers of Harvard University was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House.

After the reading of the records, committees were appointed for visiting the University, and for examining the different classes of students.

The Hon. Judge Story, has been elected a *Fellow* of Harvard College, in the place of the Hon. Mr Otis resigned.

From England. The latest intelligence from England is by an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool.

Papers to May 1st are received. They bring no important news.

The coronation of the King of France was to take place on the 29th May. The Duke of Northumberland, who was to attend the ceremony of coronation, had proceeded to the Continent in great state. He takes with him a stud of 40 horses, and a service of plate estimated at £100,000.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott is about publishing a new Romance to be called the "*Lord Rector of Glasgow.*

We give the following extracts relating to *Ireland* and *Greece.*

Ireland. An important *depot* of arms has been discovered in the barony of Duhallow, Ireland, consisting of pikes, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Bands of insurgents are again prowling about, and committing outrages in the county of Limerick.

Greece. The news from Greece, says the London Sun, affords strong evidence of the unconquerable spirit of the nation, and of their unanimous feeling against the Ottomans, whatever may be their private animosities. As soon as the invasion of the Morea by the Egyptians was publicly known, 35,000 volunteers answered the appeal of government to arms, and the Egyptians have been repulsed in every direction, and compelled to take up a defensive position near to the spot where they landed. The Greek fleets and armies are every where on the alert, and the formidable armaments of the Turks and Egyptians do not inspire them with the least alarm.

Troubles in Chili. By late accounts from Chili, it appears that some of the members of Congress had been threatened with assassination, and the chief justice was accused of being one of the conspirators. The country was in a ferment, and a revolution threatened. The Governor had been made Dictator for a month, a legislative committee of 7 or 9 established, and a new national congress was called.—The aspect of affairs was rather squally.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Colombian papers are received by the Franklin, from Carthagena, to the 23d of April, and Bogota to the 14th. The sessions of Congress was drawing to a close, without relieving the financial difficulties of the republic, or repealing some arbitrary provisions of the last session, and without removing the complaint of granting too many monopolies to companies of speculators.

The King of Spain has authorized the printing of the Autograph Journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of other illustrious navigators, which have been preserved in the Escurial, (the Royal residence) with the greatest care, but which no one has been hitherto allowed to peruse.

The celebrated traveller, Humboldt, communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences, of January 3, 1825, that he had received a letter from Dr Brera, clinical professor at Padua, informing him that a new bark had been discovered to which the name of *quina bicola* has been given, and which in small doses is a more powerful febrifuge than the best Peruvian bark. *Philad. Gaz.*

The Russian census exhibits an increase of serfs for the year 1822 of upwards of half a million. Amongst the deaths are enumerated 213 persons who reached the age of 115 to 150 years!

Emigration. The government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has taken measures to check the spirit of emigration to America, which begins to degenerate into a real mania.

****To Correspondents.* We are greatly obliged to 'T' as we doubt not our readers will be, for his very interesting communication. With grateful acknowledgements for the past, we would express the hope, that he will continue to favour us with the fruits of his leisure hours.

We hope we shall often hear from our correspondent E. His lines were in type last week, but for want of room were necessarily deferred till this week.

"G" on *involuntary exaggeration*, is received, and we regret to say must be deferred till next week.

We have a short communication in type relative to a sermon lately delivered by Rev. Mr Kendall, of Plymouth. We have deferred the insertion of it till next week that it might be accompanied by some extracts from the sermon.

MARRIAGES.

In Taunton, Mr Cristopher C. Dean, to Miss Hannah Seabury, daughter of John W. Seabury, Esq. Mr Zephaniah Bouldry, of Raynham, to Miss Polly Wood, of Taunton.—Mr George W. Dean, of Taunton, to Miss Almira Williams, of Raynham. Mr Ebenezer Ellis, of Springfield, to Miss Mary D. Wheeler, of Taunton. Mr Abijah Woodward, to Miss —— Lincoln.

In Plymouth, on Monday evening, Alexander Bliss, Esq. of this city, Counsellor at law, to Miss Betsy Davis, daughter of Hon. William D.

In Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 2d inst. Mr Gerard Hallock, one of the editors of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, to Miss Eliza Allen.

In Gloucester, Mr George Whittemore, of Boston, to Miss Anna Mansfield.

In Machias, Mr David Longfellow, merchant, of Eastport, to Miss Hannah Whitney, of Jonesborough.

In Brookline, 22d ult. Mr John Hayden, of Cambridge, to Mrs Jane Hyslop.

At Harvard, on Tuesday the 31, by the Rev. Dr Thayer, of Lancaster, Rev I. H. T. Blanchard, of H. to Miss Margaret B. Pearson, daughter of Eliphalet Pearson, L. L. D. of H.

In Barnstable, Mr Horace Scudder, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late Judge Beacon.

DEATHS.

In this city, 5th inst. Hosea Saunders, aged 5 years.

In Roxbury, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Rosamond, wife of Mr Lorenzo Draper, of this city, aged 27 years.

In this city, Mr James Tucker, aged 66.

In Abington, Mr Ebenezer Shaw, of Dorchester, aged 39.

At Havana, Capt. John Scovil, of ship Arab of this port, a native of Providence, aged 32.

Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr Israel E. Glover, aged 28.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN BOSTON,

Ending May 28th; from the Health-Office Returns.

May 21.—Sally Cloutman, 25; Thos W. Adams, 5 mo. 22d—John Callaghen, 47; Catharine Mahony, 5 mo.;—— Babbit; Samuel brown, 71; Caroline A. B. Balch, 35; Athea Coleman, 60; Catharine Utley, 26; Olive Thayer, 6;—— Selby; Sarah Ann Odel, 4. 23d—Maria B. Priest, 19; Eunice G. Bender, 14 mo. 24th.— Sophia Ann Hildreth, 13,; Hannah Welch; Barney McLane, 44. 25th.—Jonas Dean, 43; Betsey Smith; Lydia Ann Farnsworth, 18 mo. 26th.—Patrick McDonald, 4 mo; Francis Emily Low, 5; James Otis Tileston, 4. 27th.—Emily L. Johnson, 24; Elizabeth Lyndon, 5; Abraham Babcock, 55. 28th.—Linda Hardy.

Ending June 3d; from the Health-Office Returns.

May 27.—William Young, 2; Ann A. King, 3 1-2. 28th Elizabeth H. Shed, 8; Rhoda Farrar; Loammi Noyes, 24.—30th.—Mary Ann Sanders, 16; Webster Mecum, 25; John F. Hopping, 1; Rosamond Draper, 27; Ebenezer Brown, 47; Daniel F. Hunting, 16 mo. *June* 1st.—Parker Emmons, 80; James Tucker, 66; Abagail Welch, 73; Harriet Glover, 28; Bridget Dullanty, 10. 2d.—John Mangen, 4 mo; Susan Fowle, 67. 3d.—Nancy Grubb, 3 mo.

POETRY.

LINES,—(By Mr Roscoe)

On receiving from Dr Rush, of Philadelphia during the war, a piece of the tree under which William Penn made his treaty with the Indians, which was blown down in 1812, and the part sent converted to the purpose of an inkstand.

From clime to clime, from shore to shore,
The war-fiend rais'd his hateful yell;
And 'midst the storms that realms deplore,
Penn's honour'd Tree of Concord fell.

And of that Tree, that ne'er again
Shall Spring's reviving influence know,
A relic, o'er the Atlantic main
Was sent—the gift of *foe to foe.*

But though no more its ample shade
Wave green beneath Columbia's sky
Though every branch be now decayed,
And all its scatter'd leaves be dry;

Yet 'midst this relic's sainted space,
A health-restoring flood shall spring
In which the angel-form of Peace,
May stoop to dip her dove-like wing.

So once the staff the prophet bore,
By wondering eyes again was seen
To swell with life though every pore,
To bud afresh with foliage green.

The wither'd branch again shall grow,
Till o'er the earth its shades extend;
And this—the gift of foe to foe—
Become the gift of friend to friend.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

[*From the Salem Gazette.*]

"Life of Josiah Quincy, jun. A valuable and very interesting work has just been published at Boston, entitled, "*Memoirs of the Life of* Josiah Quincy, *jun. by his son Josiah Quincy.*" [the Mayor of Boston.] It is a volume of 500 pages, and will be eagerly read by all who delight to trace the history of the American Revolution, and the feelings, events, and measures that led to it.

"Josiah Quincy, jun. was one of the most strenuous assertors of the rights of the colonies; his ardent patriotism, fearless spirit, brilliant talents, and resistless eloquence placed him in the front rank of the sons of Liberty.

"The Journal of his voyage to Charleston, S. C. in 1773,—of his intercourse and conferences with the most distinguished patriots of the South, and of his tour home by land, with his observations on the state of the country and of society at that time, will be read with deep interest.

"In 1774 he visited England: in a letter from London, he observes with energy:"—

"Let me tell you one very serious truth, in which we are all agreed, *your countrymen must seal their cause with their blood.*"

He then proceeds to recall the recollection of part of his spirit stirring speech in Faneuil Hall:—

"Surely my countrymen will recollect the words I held to them this twelvemonth. 'It is not, Mr Moderator, the spirit that vapours within these walls that must stand us instead. The exertions of this day will call forth events which will make a very different spirit necessary for our salvation. Look to the end. Whoever supposes that shouts and hosannas will terminate the trials of the day, entertains a childish fancy. We must be grossly ignorant of the importance and value of the prize for which we contend;—we must be equally ignorant of the powers of those combined against us; we must be blind to that malice, inveteracy, and insatiable revenge, which actuate our enemies, public and private, abroad and and in our bosoms, to hope we shall end this controversy without the sharpest—the sharpest conflicts: to flatter ourselves that popular resolves, popular harrangues, popular acclamations, and popular vapour, will vanquish our foes. Let us consider the issue. Let us look to the end. Let us weigh and consider, before we advance to those measures which must bring on the most trying and terrible struggle, this country ever saw."

The following are the melancholy details of his premature death at the age of 31.

"After being five weeks at sea, the wished-for shore yet at a distance, he became convinced that his fate was inevitable,—and prepared to submit himself to the will of Heaven with heroic calmness and christian resignation.

"Under the oppression of disease and amidst the daily sinking of nature, his friends, his family, and above all his country, predominated in his affections. He repeatedly said to the seaman, on whose attention he was chiefly dependent, that he had but one desire and prayer, which was, that he might live long enough to have an interview with Samuel Adams, or Joseph Warren; that granted, he would die content. This wish of the patriot's heart, Heaven, in its inscrutable wisdom did not grant.

"As he drew towards his native shore, the crisis he had so long foreseen arrived. The battle of Lexington was fought. According to his prediction, "his countrymen sealed their faith and constancy to their liberties with their blood." But he lived not to hear the event of that glorious day.

"While yet the ship was three days from land, exhausted by disease, and perceiving his last hour approach, he called the seaman to the side of his birth, and being himself too weak to write, dictated to him a letter full of the most interesting and affecting communications to his family and nearest friends. This letter still exists among his papers, in the rude hand writing of an illiterate sailor.

"The following extracts, being of a general nature, are here inserted, in the language which he dictated.

'*At Sea, April* 21, 1775.

'Foreseeing that there will be many inexplicable circumstances in the way of my friends, to account for many things relating to my conduct, I should have been glad, if God had spared my life, to converse with them once more. But this, his holy Providence seems fully settled to deny. Some few matters I have prevailed with a friend on board to minute for their information.

'My going to America at this time was very considerably against my inclinations, especially as Doctor Fothergill was of opinion that Bristol waters would be of great advantage to me. But he did not dissuade me from going to America, but advised it very strongly in preference to my staying in London, or its environs.

'The most weighty motive of all that determined my conduct, was the extreme urgency of about fifteen or twenty most staunch friends to America, and many of them the most learned and respectable characters in the kingdom, for my immediately proceeding to Boston. Their sentiments what ought to be the conduct of Boston, and of the continent, at this, and the approaching season, I had heard very often in the social circle; and in what things they differed I perfectly knew. It appeared of high importance that the sentiments of such persons should be known in America. To commit their sentiments to writing was neither practicable nor prudent at this time. To the bosom of a friend they could intrust what might be of great advantage to my country. To me that trust was committed, and I was, immediately upon my arrival, to assemble certain persons, to whom I was to communicate my trust, and had God spared my life, it seems it would have been of great service to my country.

* * * * * * *
* * * Ever since I have been out, almost every thing has been different from what I expected. Instead of pleasant weather, the most inclement and damp, which removes me entirely from the deck, and when I was flattered with the hope of getting into port six days ago, I am yet here, as distant from it as when the encouragement was given me. Had Providence been pleased that I should have reached America six days ago, I should have been able to converse with my friends. I am persuaded that this voyage and passage are the instruments to put an end to my existence. His holy will be done!"

—

"Mr. Quincy is so low, that he probably will not be able to read a word of the foregoing, but it is to be hoped it will be intelligible with a little pains."

—

"Such is the last notice of the close of the life of Josiah Quincy Jun. On the 26th day of April, 1775, within sight of that beloved country which he was not permitted to reach; neither supported by the kindness of friendship, nor cheered by the voice of affection, he expired; not indeed, as, a few weeks afterwards, did his friend and co-patriot Warren, in battle, on a field ever memorable and ever glorious; but in solitude, amidst suffering, without associate, and without witness; yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country, desiring to live only to perform towards her a last and signal service.

"A few hours after his death, the ship with his lifeless remains entered the harbour of Gloucester, Cape Ann.

"His arrival had been anticipated with anxious, solicitude, and the intelligence of his death was received with an universal sorrow. By his family and immediate friends, the event was mourned, as the extinction of their brightest hope. His contemporaries, faithful to his virtues, and deeply sensible of his services, early associated his name with those most honoured and most beloved of the period in which he lived. It was his lot to compress events and exertions, sufficient for a long life, within the compass of a few short years.

"The inhabitants of Gloucester, upon whom devolved the melancholy duty, in performing his funeral rites, testified at once their own respect for his memory, and the public sympathy for his loss.

"In his will dated 'February 20, 1774,' after enumerating various legacies and tokens of remembrance to his friends and relations, the following clause occurs:—"I give to my son, when he shall arrive to the age of fifteen years, Algernon Sidney's works,—John Locke's works,—Lord Bacon's works.—Gordon's Tacitus,—and Cato's Letters. May the spirit of liberty rest upon him."

"The letter dictated by Mr. Quincy in the last moments of his life, contained a direction that his remains should be deposited in a tomb which he ordered to be built at Braintree.

"As soon as the theatre of the war had been transferred to the other colonies, and Massachusetts was left in comparative tranquility, that request was complied with by his father, and his remains were removed from Gloucester to the burial ground of Braintree, (now Quincy.)

From the Auburn Free Press.

THE PIANO.

As the last thrilling notes of "*Home, sweet Home.*" floated round the dear circle, in which were concentrated a little world, or a little knot of beings who were all the world to each other, an audible sob broke the enchantment which this touching little song, accompanied by the sweet voice of my young friend, had cast around me. It burst from the bosom of one who had been severely disciplined in the school of adversity—one who had beheld the wreck of all her youthful hopes, without one murmuring word against the God who guides the storm—but now the sudden reflection that she heard, for the last time, the soft melody of her beloved daughter's voice, accompanying the melting tones of her piano—saw, for the last time, her fingers sweep the speaking keys—beheld her youthful happiness, unconscious of the blow that awaited her, a sigh involuntarily escaped her, and the startling tear told of sudden anguish. She turned to me, and said in a low voice, "I wish I could have saved Amelia's piano—it will break her heart to part with it. Poor thing, she little thinks that she will no more sing and play to charm away my melancholy."

The unconscious girl closed the instrument, and remarked, "did you observe, dear mamma, that my piano wants tuning? and you will allow Mr N. to come and tune it to-morrow?"

A tear stole down the cheeks of my respected friend.

"Are you ill, my dear mother?" inquired Amelia, "or has any thing occurred to distress you? If so, do not hide it from me; for rest assured, no deprivation, no exertion, no suffering can afflict me like seeing you unhappy. I have just been thinking as soon as my piano is tuned, I will beg Mrs. —— to let me undertake to intruct her two little girls in the rudiments of music; and who knows, dear mother, but in time, it will be in my power to support you, with the assistance of my valued istrument?"

I gazed for a moment with feelings of surprise and admiration, on the glowing, animated face of this lovely, ingenuous girl, and never felt my own want of fortune so keenly as at that moment. A silent ejaculation involuntarily rose to heaven, that the Almighty would open some way to save poor Amelia's piano from the fangs of a rapacious landlord. The hour for separation had already arrived; and, after imprinting a warm kiss on Amelia's cheek, and whispering in the ear of my afflicted friend "*Still trust in the Lord our God,*" I left the house with feelings I cannot describe.

With the dawn I repaired to the auction rooms in —— Street, and waited, agonizing, the opening of the sales. The crowd was large, as several valuable articles of furniture and some elegant paintings were noticed in the handbills. I cast a glance over the rooms, and in one corner stood a female of exquisite form—her face was hid from public view by a large calash—her head was averted, and rested against the window, out of which she appeared to be gazing at the busy crowd below. Near her stood a piano. One glance was sufficient. I hastened to the spot, and, in a low voice, articulated, "Amelia H——d is this you?"

The distressed girl clasped my arm, and burst into tears.

"Yes, my good sir, I little thought, when you left us last evening, that our cruel landlord would this morning seize my piano, and bring it to be exposed for sale. O, my dear sir, cannot you devise some means to save it for me?"

At this moment the auctioneer called for the instrument, and it was removed into the centre of the room for examination. Several gentlemen remarked that it was a sweet-toned instrument but out of tune. The poor girl hung on my arm in silent grief. The bidding commenced. Foremost in the crowd stood the son of Mrs H——d's detested landlord. He bid, after some debate *twenty-five dollars*, and there was a pause. Near Amelia stood an interesting youth, evidently unconcerned in the event of the sale of the piano, examining some fine paintings that were soon to be exposed. The idea that this cold, unfeeling being was going to purchase, undisputed, this favourite, almost idolized article, for the trifling sum of twenty-five dollars, made her for a moment forget where she was, and she exclaimed—

"*Must* the only thing I value be sacrificed for this pitiful sum, without effecting one object?"

The youth started, gazed on the beautiful girl one instant, and bid one hundred dollars! and the piano was immediately struck off to Mr Seymour.

The moment the name of Seymour was called, my heart felt the sound, and I re-called the features of my old friend and companion in arms, Maj. Horatio Seymour. I saw this young man was his *own son*, ever ready to answer to the calls of humanity.

The piano was ordered back to the humble dwelling of Mrs. H——d.

"*Heaven will reward you, sir!*" was all the lovely girl could articulate when she heard this order.

"One tune from its fair owner, is all the reward I ask," replied the young enthusiast.

He accompanied me to my grateful friend's habitation, where the sweet voice and artless manners of Amelia completed the impression her beauty had made upon his heart. A few short months saw her and her excellent parent restored to that rank they were made to adorn.

I often, in my daily rambles, call and take a look at the happy circle assembled round Seymour's fire side. Amelia still plays "*Home, sweet home,*" while her affectionate husband frequently remarks—"*To the piano I am indebted for all my happiness.*" H.

FROM GREECE.

The following abstract of the late intelligence from Greece is from the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 2d inst.

We published, a short time since, a letter from Mr. Miller, who is in Greece, and another from Prince Mavrocordatos, dated in December last. A letter has been received by the Greek committee in this town, from Mr Miller, dated the 14th of January, in which he gives some information deserving of attention, of the state of affairs in Greece. He says that amidst the general distress, equal to what any people ever endured, it is the universal declaration of men, women and children, within the very neighbourhood of the enemy, that they will sooner all die, than come under the power of the Turks—that they have a general aversion to the Franks, which will prevent their accepting a prince, should one be recommended by the European powers, and that the Greek government is daily gaining strength, with a fair prospect of a speedy settlement of internal dissentions. Mr Miller was present at a Congress of the principal inhabitants and generals from the department of Western Greece, which was held at Anitolico, Dec. 16, and sat ten days. The proceedings were conducted with much order and regularity, and all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably discussed and settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months have received neither rations, clothes nor money. There were two thousand soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders, yet there was no riot nor disturbance. He considers Mavrocordatos the first man in Greece, in point of talents and influence. He has defended the province the last year without money, yet his officers are attached to him. Mr Miller expected to march on the next day, a volunteer under Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto. Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli.—He repeats his advice that no American should embark in the Greek cause, unless they have resources to provide the means of support. Hundreds of adventurers he says have already perished in Greece, and have done little or nothing to the cause of liberty or Greece.

Influence of Vaccination. The last number of the New England Journal of medicine and surgery, contains a short extract of observations made in Berlin, relative to the effects of the *kine pock* on the mortality of that city. The facts stated are curious and deserve to be known.

1. The small-pox formerly carried off from the 12th to the 10th of the population.

2. Formerly at Berlin one out of twelve children born, died of the small-pox; now the deaths from the same cause are 1 in 116.

3. The diseases of children are more common than before the introduction of vaccination, because the number of inhabitants that survive is more considerable.

4. These diseases formerly destroyed 39 children out of every 100; now only 34 in the hundred die of these diseases, so that in the whole 51 children in 100 died formerly, and at present only 43.

5. Generally speaking, 1 inhabitant in 28 used to die annually, now there is only one death in 34.

FOR Sale at this Office, and by MUNROE & FRANCIS, No. 128, Washington-street, and other agents of the Publishing Fund.

EDWARD, or *the Sunday Scholar*; a new tract by Mary Hewes, price 7 cts. single.

The TWO FARMERS; a new tract, price 8 cts. single, also the following assortment of moral and religious tracts.

—VIZ.—

James Talbot,	6 cts.	single,	36 pages each.
E. Moreland,	8	"	68 "
T. Dormer,	3	"	20 "
Drunkenness,	3	"	16 "
J. Jenkins,	6	"	44 "
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Brothers,	10	"	68 "
Geneva Catechism, 1st.	3	"	46 "
do. do. 2nd	3	"	68 "
do. do. 3d	12	"	84 "
Advice to Domestics,	6	"	38 "
Suspected Boy,	4	"	28 "
Colman on Baptism,	4	"	16 "
Bancroft to Parents,	4	"	16 "
Juvenile Devotions,	20	"	110 "
Frank,	33	"	500 "
James Bennington.	3		12

☞ Dealers and those who purchase for distribution will be supplied at reduced prices.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, *Washington*, corner of Water Street, have for sale, a large assortment of *Children's Books.* Among the number, are:—

CONVERSATIONS ON COMMON THINGS or a guide to Knowledge. By a Teacher; a useful work for families and schools. and adapted to convey to them a knowledge of almost every subject which is presented to them in art. Price 62 1-2 and 74 cents.

M. & F. have in press, a small work, by the same author, entitled *Hymns for Children*, selected and altered.

THE CRUSADES, a tale for youth, by Mrs. Hofland, with wood engravings.

THE ADVENTURES OF CONGO in search of his master, an merican tale with copper-plate engravings.

THE FRUITS OF ENTERPRIZE, or the Travels of Belzoni, in Egypt, with 24 copperplate engavings.

THE DAUGHTER OF A GENIUS, a tale for young ladies, by Mrs. Hofland March 12.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

TENDERS his thanks to the Parents and Guardians of the Children, who have been placed under his instruction the last year, and solicits a share of the public patronage. His School is open for the reception of Masters and Misses, at No. 9, Washington-Place, Fort-Hill.

He teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar; also Analysis of sentences with rules for pointing the same; also Geography, with the use of the Atlas and Globes, with a solution of problems; also History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, &c.

He has emyployed an instructress to teach painting on velvet and paper, and all the branches of Needle-work.

N. B. Terms reasonable, and made known at his school, No. 9, Washington Place.

Boston, May 28, 1825. 3w

HYMN BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, *Washington Street*, have just published, a small work, *very much wanted*, entitled Hymns for Children, sellected and altered, with appropriate texts attached; by the author of "Conversations on Common Things." "Early lay the foundation of piety; look upon the universe which you inhabit, not as the abode only of human cares or human joys, but as the Temple of the Living God, to whom your praise is due, and to whom your best service is to be performed."

CHRISTIAN MONITOR.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have for sale a few complete sets of the Christian Monitor bound in TEN vols.

Also a number of the Christian Monitor Tracts seperate *viz.* Williams Return, Eleanor Williams, Chauncey or Communion, Orton or family worship, &c. &c. &c. which will be sold low.

THE UNITARIAN'S ANSWER.

JUST Received, and for sale at this office, "The Unitarian's Answer, or, a brief & plain 'answer to any that ask a reason' of our attachment to Unitarianism, considered as a system both of Doctrine and Instruction." *Second Edition.*

The first edition of this popular and highly useful tract contained 24 pages. It has been revised and enlarged to 36 pages, and is offered at the same price as the first edition; six cents single; sixty cents per doz. May 21.

WAYLAND ON THE DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

ON Tuesday last published by James Loring, No. 2, Cornhill, price 31 cents. The Duties of an American Citizen. Two Discourses delivered in the First Baptist Meeting-House on Thursday, April 7, 1825. The day of public Fast. By Francis Wayland, Jr.

May 21, 1825.

HENRY GOODWIN,

Or the Contented Man.

A few copies of this admirable tract have been procured by the Trustees of the Publishing Fund and are or sale at Munroe and Francis' Book Store No. 128 Washington Street.

☞ And also for sale at this office. April 30.

ROBERT FOWLE.

FOR SALE at this office, and by *Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Munroe & Francis*, and the Booksellers generally, a small book intended for children, entitled *Robert Fowle.*

For sale also by *J. W. Foster*, Portsmouth, N. H. and *J. R. Buffum*, Salem.

LAFAYETTE,

Or, Disinterested Benevolence.

THIS day published at the Office of the CHRISTIAN REGISTER and for sale at the different Book-stores, a Moral Tale for Youth, pp. 36 18mo. Price 10 cents single copies. April 1.

WARE'S DISCOURSES.

FOR SALE at this Office Ware's Discourses on the *Offices and Character* of Jesus Christ.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER

Published every Saturday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

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